

Western Carolinian.

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TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

AGRICULTURAL.

KITCHEN GARDENING.

As every farmer is interested in the best method of cultivating a common kitchen garden, I have collected as much information on that subject as my means could furnish. In the annexed directions I have embraced a course of operations which I received from Richard Treat, the oldest gardener at the Shaker village in New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York. The hospitality and friendly attentions of this people, and their readiness to communicate whatever they believed might be useful to the industrious cultivator of the earth, could but excite gratitude and admiration.

LETTUCE.

It should be sowed as early as it can be made into the ground, for it cannot be injured by early frost. Dr. Hammond sows a bed for early lettuce late in the preceding fall. It ought to be sowed in rows sixteen inches apart, between vacant rows intended for some other plant; after the lettuce will soon be pulled supply the whole bed.

RADISHES.

Should be sowed in drills, eight inches apart, the first week in March. The beds should be made of horse manure fresh from the stables, well mulched with good garden mould. Often loosen the soil about them while growing, and keep the weeds out.

PARSNIPS.

They should be sowed about the middle of March. Select a dry sandy or loamy bed, which will admit of the earliest culture. Parsnips become poisonous in damp ground. They should be sowed in drills, 20 inches apart, and three-fourths of an inch deep, and raked in lengthwise of the drills. The beds should be previously well worked and manured, and afterwards frequently hoed, which is all the care required.

BEETS AND CARROTS.

They should be sowed about the 1st of March, in drills three-fourths of an inch deep, and twenty inches apart; and half an inch deep, it is about as well. The ground prepared and the seed raked in as for onions.

MELONS, CUCUMBERS, AND SQUASHES.

They should be planted about the middle of March, cucumbers for pickling may be planted the middle of May. The hills may be three or four feet apart. The ground should be as well prepared as for onions. And they must be hoed three times before the time for the vines to run. Afterwards pull out the weeds.

CABBAGES.

They should be transplanted into the beds where they are to grow about the 10th of April, they having been sowed in a small bed for plants about a month previous. The ground ought to be well mellowed and manured, before they are transplanted.

They should be hoed in the morning, when the dew is on, once each week, until they begin to head.

They must not be pulled up until there is danger of their freezing too fast in the ground to be got up. If there happens an early snow, it will not injure them. When they are removed from the garden, they should be set out again, in a trench dug in the bottom of a cellar. If the cellar is pretty cool, it will be the better.

COTTON TREE.

The Philadelphia Agricultural Society, have received a letter from Dr. Hartfield Smith, of N. J., with a sample of cotton which he procured at Africa, in Peru. The trees from which he took the cotton were of great size. The dimensions of one were rather more than seven inches in diameter, and upwards of fourteen feet in height. It was covered with flowers and pods, in various states of maturity. The trees grew within a quarter of a mile of the sea shore; those which grew further up the valley, were not so healthy. The seeds are black, and part from the wool easily. The staple of the cotton, is about the length of the green seed or upland cotton of the United States, but coarser.

The salutary effects of the proximity of the sea on the Africa cotton plant, will not surprise the planters of the Southern United States, who know the connexion between the fine quality of the silky black seed or Sea Island cotton, and a salt atmosphere. Their experience coincides with that of the planters of Demerara, (Bolingbroke's Voyages,) and with the re-

ports from Africa, (3d Report of African Institution,) and yet Koster says, that in the Brazils "the opinion is very general that the cotton plant will not thrive in the neighbourhood of the coast," and asks, "might not the Sea Island seed be sent for, and a trial of it be made?" He is ignorant of the fact, that the Sea Island cotton seed was originally received from Pernambuco, as stated in a former report of a meeting of this society.

FROM THE LEXICON REGISTER.

STEAM GUN.

We have long been of opinion that the only plan which human ingenuity could devise to prevent wars, is to invent some warlike instrument so terrible in its nature as to insure certain destruction to every one engaged in battle. This instrument seems at last to have been produced in the Steam Gun invented by our countryman, Mr. Jacob Perkins, an account of which we published in our last. That this account is neither a fiction nor an exaggeration, we are enabled to state, from the personal observations of a gentleman of this town, who left London about the last of November. This gentleman was at Mr. Perkins' manufactory, where the inventor showed him the instrument, and explained to him its mechanism. It is of very simple construction, and may be handled by any one with perfect ease, as its weight does not exceed the weight of an ordinary musket. It consists of a barrel, which has a hopper for the balls, and contains a horizontal moving lever, which in its vibratory motion lets in a ball, and at the same time opens a valve to communicate a blast of steam upon it—3d, the gun barrel, which screws upon the middle part. The lever is worked by the hand, and the frequency of the discharges depends upon the quickness of the motion of the hand. The gentleman with whom we have conversed has brought home one of the balls given him by Mr. Perkins. We have examined it, and find that it had been propelled from the gun, probably against a piece of cast iron. It is flatted out into a disk of two inches diameter, and weighs exactly an ounce. The noise of the discharges is one continued roar as loud as thunder, carrying with the velocity of lightning a stream of lead. The whole of this apparatus is mounted upon a light carriage and drawn about by three or four men; or the carriage may be so constructed as to be drawn by horses.

From the simplicity of its construction, and from the extreme cheapness with which such an instrument may be used, requiring only a few gallons of water and a few cords of wood, it will put into the hands of the weakest a power to resist the strongest. Two or three hundred individuals as poor as Lazarus, may bid defiance to the Holy Alliance itself. To carry on wars, it will not require the resources of nations as heretofore to purchase the material of war. It will change the whole fortification; for with such an instrument, two or three men in a properly constructed place, could withstand the assaults of an army of 50,000. A single machine on board a suitable vessel, would destroy a seventy four almost instantly; indeed, Lord Wellington said, our informant was told by Mr. Perkins, that such was his opinion. By means of this instrument, a few thousand men could march into China, and carry terror and destruction through the nation, till they had seated themselves upon the throne of the Celestial Empire; and a smaller army could march thro' Africa. Upon the whole, this instrument will introduce a new era into the affairs of the world, new modifying the art and principles of war, changing the policy of governments, and subduing all nations round the globe to the control of the principles of civilization.

The following anecdote is related in proof of singular rapidity in the fabrication of woollen. Sir John Throgmorton presided one evening at a meeting of manufacturers, wearing a coat, the wool of which, at sunrise that morning, was on the back of the sheep. Thus, in the space of twelve hours, the sheep was sheared, the wool cleaned, carded, spun and woven, the cloth scoured, fulled, sheared, dyed and dressed. In fine, at seven o'clock in the evening, the coat was made. An almost incredible example of the power of industry, if true. *English paper.*

Maryland.—A law has passed the Legislature of that State, "to authorize limited partnerships within the State," and also another important commercial law "concerning agents and factors." These bills are expected to be attended with highly beneficial effects.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Washington, March 1.

The Senate only met and adjourned. House of Representatives.—At half past ten o'clock the Speaker took the chair, when

On motion of Mr. Rod, of Massachusetts, the House adjourned.

The members then formed in procession, and repaired to the Senate Chamber, in pursuance of invitation, to attend the funeral of Mr. Gaillard, preceded by the officers of the House.

Soon after the House of Representatives had taken their seats, the Judges of the Supreme Court, preceded by the Marshal, entered the Chamber, and took their seats of the right of the President of the United States.

The funeral service in the Capitol consisted in the reading of the 90th Psalm, followed by a brief and impressive discourse from Dr. Staughton, the Chaplain of the Senate. Mr. Post, the Chaplain of the House of Representatives, then offered up a prayer, and Dr. Staughton concluded the service with a blessing.

The procession then moved forward to the burying ground beyond the Navy Yard, where the body was deposited by the side of the other members of Congress who have died in this city, while in the discharge of their public duties.

Washington, March 2. A motion calling upon the Executive for such information as he may possess respecting the intentions of the Congress at Panama, touching the question of negro slavery. Mr. Benton, from the select committee, reported a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, declaring that no Member of Congress shall be appointed to any office, during the term for which he was elected. A great part of the day was passed in the consideration of Executive business.

In consequence of the disposition of Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, who had a right to the floor, the discussion on the amendment to the constitution was not resumed, yesterday, in the House of Representatives. Among the resolutions laid on the table, are the following: on motion of Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, calling for information on the subject of certain African colonies, situated in the neighborhood of Pensacola, and also empowering the committee on the Slave Trade to send for persons and papers; on motion of Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, to elect the Speaker of the House *vis a vis*; on motion of Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, calling for information relative to the Cumberland Road; on motion of Mr. Verplanck, of New York, the subject of the comparative rate of gold and silver coinage was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Some interesting messages and communications were received.

Washington, March 3.

In the Senate, the resolution offered by Mr. Randolph calling on the President of the United States, for such information as he may possess touching the principles of the South American States in regard to negro slavery, was taken up, and on motion by Mr. Hayne, it was laid on the table. The bill appropriating the 3 per cent. fund of the State of Mississippi, was passed and sent to the House of Representatives. Mr. Benton gave notice that he should ask leave to introduce a bill to authorize the reserved salt springs and the Lead mines in Missouri to be exposed to public sale.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the discussion of the amendment of the constitution was resumed in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, commenced a speech in favor of the resolution, taking the election from the House of Representatives, but against that which changes the primary mode of election. He was evidently indisposed, and after speaking for about an hour, gave way for a motion that the committee rise. The amendments made in the Senate to the Navy appropriation Bill were concurred in. No other business of interest was before the House.

Washington, March 4.

The Senate went into the consideration of Executive business within ten minutes from the time of meeting. When the motion was made, the Vice-President suggested to the mover the propriety of delaying it until the ordinary business of the day was completed; upon which, Mr. Bell remarked, that there were questions of great public importance, of an Executive character, pending before them—more important than the common subjects which were usually acted on in their Legislative capacity; and he was, therefore, compelled to urge the putting of the question. A division

took place, and the result was—Ayes, 13; Noes, 12.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Houston, of Tennessee, instructing the committee of Accounts to report on the expediency of purchasing the Steamships by contract, in order to insure a better article than that now supplied. Private bills were not taken up; but the House went into committee on Private bills. Some discussion took place on the bill authorizing a subscription for stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, but no question was taken.

Washington, March 6.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. The House of Representatives was engaged, chiefly, in disposing of private bills. The bill authorizing a subscription to stock of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, was postponed, to give time for some information to come from the Department, which is expected in a few days. Mr. Cook, of Illinois, laid a resolution on the table, proposing a reference of all the various amendments of the Constitution, now before the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to a select committee.

Washington, March 7.

Reports were made by committees on bills to improve the navigation of the port and harbor of Mobile; a bill for the erection of a Marine Hospital at Charleston, S. C. for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, and a bill concerning the seat of justice in Gallatin county, Illinois. The general appropriation bill, for the support of government, was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, concluded his remarks on the proposition to amend the Constitution, and was succeeded by Mr. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, who spoke for about three-quarters of an hour, in opposition to the amendment, *in toto*. Among the resolutions offered, was one by Mr. Cocke, to inquire into the amount of pay to officers of brevet and lineal rank in the army; by Mr. Holcombe, of New Jersey, directing an inquiry whether marines may not be substituted, in part or altogether, for able seamen, as artificers in the navy, with advantage to the service; by Mr. Peter of Maryland, on the subject of a survey of a road from the city of Washington to Buffalo, in the State of New York. A joint resolution, offered by Mr. Ward, of New-York, on the subject of the termination of the session, was read and laid on the table. [Mr. Ward's resolution proposed to close the session of Congress on the—day of May next.]

Washington, March 8.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1826, was passed; and the bill to enable the President of the United States to hold a treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians, for the purpose of extinguishing their title to lands in Mississippi, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill making appropriation for certain fortifications was called up, and, after some debate on the item of the appropriation of \$17,000 for the purchase of land at Throg's Point, N. Y. for the purpose of erecting a fort on motion of Mr. Harrison, the bill was laid on the table, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution was laid on the table, by Mr. Moore, of Alabama, calling on the President for information as to certain practices in the re-sale of relinquished lands, and the propriety of allowing a right of re-purchase, under certain conditions, to the original purchaser. Mr. Kellogg, of New-York, offered a resolution to amend the constitution, by taking away the election of President from the House, and giving the right to voters to vote direct for President and Vice President, each individual to have a right to vote for two persons, one of whom shall not be an inhabitant of the state.

The discussion on the amendments to the constitution was resumed in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; when Mr. Cambreleng spoke in reply to Mr. Storrs, and in favor of the amendments. Mr. Storrs made a brief rejoinder; and was followed by Mr. Drayton, who spoke for nearly an hour, in favour of the amendments; but before he had concluded his remarks, the Committee rose.

Washington, March 9.

In the Senate, the bill making appropriation for certain fortifications was or-

dered to be engrossed for its third reading. The motion to strike out the appropriation of 17,000 dollars for the purchase of land at Throg's Neck, with a view to the erection of a fort at that place, was rejected by a vote of 26 to 12. An ineffectual motion was made to resume the consideration of Executive business.

Reports of Representatives on the table a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing that propositions to amend the Constitution shall not be offered more than once in ten years. He accompanied his resolution with some remarks, in which truth was masked under the visor of humor. In Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Drayton, of South Carolina, concluded his remarks, and Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, obtained the floor for to-day.

Washington, March 10.

In the Senate, the bill making appropriation for the support of government for the year 1826, was returned from the House of Representatives, and their amendments were insisted on. On motion by Mr. Chambers, the consideration of Executive business was resumed.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Whipple, of New Hampshire, laid on the table a resolution calling on the Executive to communicate information relative to officers of the revolutionary army on half-pay. Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling for a report of the Board of Engineers in 1819, relative to the system of National Defence. On motion of Mr. Lathrop, of Massachusetts, a committee was ordered to be appointed on the subject of an adjournment of the present session, and an earlier meeting of the next.

After the routine business of the day was concluded, Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, took the floor, and spoke nearly three hours, in opposition to the resolutions of Mr. M'Duffie.

Washington, March 11.

In the Senate, the business was wholly of an Executive nature.

The business in the House of Representatives yesterday was confined to the amendments in the General Appropriation Bill, as made in the Senate; and to the Bill for the relief of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in Kentucky. A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Brent, of La. directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of providing that vessels at sea shall carry lights in the night.

STATISTICS.

The following curious statistical account is given in the Cassel Almanack for the year 1826.—The 100 most populous cities on the globe are—Jeddah, in Japan, 1,680,000 inhabitants; Pekin, 1,500,000; London, 1,274,000; Hankschen, 1,100,000; Calcutta, 900,000; Madras, 817,000; Nankin, 800,000; Congo Ischen, 800,000; Paris, 717,300; Wuts Chan, 600,000; Constantinople, 597,800; Benares, 500,000; Kio, 520,725; Su Ischen, 500,000; Hong Ischen, 500,000, &c. &c. The fortieth on the list is Berlin, containing 192,000, and the last Bristol, 87,800. Among the 100 cities, three contain more than a million; nine from half a million to one million; 23 from 200,000 to 1,000,000. Of these 100 cities, 58 are in Asia, and 32 in Europe, of which four are in Germany; four in France; five in Italy; eight in England; three in Spain; five in Africa, and five in America. A list of the population of 9 states is given; the following is an extract: China, 264,500,000; British Empire, 136,500,000; Russia, 59,000,000; Japan, 30,500,000; France, 32,501,000; Austria, 30,000,000; Turkish Empire, 24,500,000; Anam, 23,000,000; Spain, 15,000,000; Morocco, 15,000,000; Persia, 13,500,000; Afghanistan, 1,800,000; Low Countries, 1,800,000; Burmesse, Corea, 12,000,000; Corea, 12,000,000; Tibet, 12,000,000; Prussia, 11,370,000; United States, 10,945,000; Brazil, 5,500,000. The principality of Liechtenstein contains the smallest number of inhabitants out of the 24 states, having only 3,800 inhabitants.

Delaware City.—We learn that a new City has recently been handsomely laid out at the mouth of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, which is called "Delaware City." A Post Office is about to be established there—it is within 6 miles of New Castle, 11 from Washington, about 2 from Port Penn, and opposite Port Delaware. The streets run at right angles, and many of the lots have met a ready sale at Philadelphia. It is thought that it will soon become an important commercial depot, and some establishments are already in operation and others are in contemplation.—*Balt. Pat.*

Efficacy of Vaccination.—Dr. Fancher, in a communication published in the New Haven Register, says, "Having vaccinated upwards of 85,000 persons within 24 years, and tested many hundreds of them afterwards with small pox matter and infection, I am now happy to proclaim to the world that I have never known one of them to have taken the small pox."

UNITED STATES LAWS.
By Authority.
An act making appropriations for the purchase of books, and defraying certain expenses for the use of the Library of Congress.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of North America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of books, under the direction of the Joint Library Committee, for the use of the Library of Congress.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of two hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-five cents be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for defraying the expense for two stores, and nine tons of coal for the use of the Library of Congress.
Speaker of the House of Representatives JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved—March 3, 1836.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
An act concerning the transportation of the mail between Vincennes and St. Louis.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act, entitled "An act to alter and establish certain Post Roads," approved, March third, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, as directs that "the mail from Vincennes, Indiana, to St. Louis, Missouri, shall pass by Vandalia," shall be, and the same hereby is, repealed.
Approved, March 3, 1836.
An act for the survey of a route for a Canal between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be made an accurate and minute examination of the country South of the St. Mary's river, the transit of boats, to connect the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico, and also, with a view to ascertain the practicability of a ship channel; that he cause particularly to be examined the route from the St. Mary's river to the Appalachian river or bay, and from the St. John's river to the Vassassonia bay, with a view to both the above objects; that he cause the necessary surveys, both by land along the coast, with estimates of the expense of each, accompanied with proper plans, notes, observations, explanations and opinions of the Board of Engineers, and that he cause a full report of these proceedings to be made to Congress; and to carry the same into effect, the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.
Approved, March 3, 1836.
An act relative to Georgetown, Dis. Col.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to the limits prescribed by an act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act to amend the charter of Georgetown," approved third March, one thousand eight hundred and nine, the said limits between seventh and eighth streets shall be further extended so as to extend westwardly from Fayette street, three hundred feet.
Approved, March 3, 1836.
North Carolina, Guilford county:
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, October term, 1835: Rebecca Clark vs. James Clark; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, James Clark, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Hillsborough Recorder, that he be and appear before his honor the Judge of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for Guilford county, in the town of Greenborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, to answer or plead to this petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso against him, and set down for hearing ex parte.
True Copy; THO. CALDWELL, c. a. c.
Price adv. \$4. 3m12
State of North Carolina, Iredell county:
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1835: John Stewart vs. the heirs at Law of William Stewart, dec'd; scire facias, to show cause why the lands of the dec'd, should not be sold, to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Isiah Dykes and his wife Mailda, defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendants appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday of February next, the court will proceed to judgment, as to them, ex parte.
Test: R. SIMONTON, Ck.
Price adv. \$4. 3m08
State of North Carolina, Montgomery county:
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1836: John B. & F. Martin vs. Moses Gibson and Dixon Gibson; attachment levied on land. Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendants appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in April next, a reply or plea, judgment will be entered for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation made.
Test: J. B. MARTIN, Ck.
Price adv. \$4. 3m08

GENERAL SUMMARY.
The Governor of South Carolina has appointed William Harper, Esq. Senator in Congress, until the sitting of the next Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Gaillard.
The ship United States, recently cleared at Savannah, for Europe, had a cargo of 2100 bales, or 652,262 pounds of cotton—said to be the largest cargo ever cleared at that port.
A resolution has passed the Pennsylvania Legislature, for presenting a sword to Capt. Conner, in compliment of his meritorious services in the late war, and particularly for the distinguished part he took in the capture of the Peacock.
Yonkersville, (Penn.) that a considerable portion of the tunnel in that place had caved in and buried seven of the workmen. They were all taken out alive, but more or less injured, and the life of one was despaired of.
Public Spirit.—The inhabitants of Wellfleet, C. Cod, have subscribed \$100,000 for the purpose of erecting wharves, stores, &c. for the inspection of mackerel. Sixty sail of mackerel vessels are now owned at that place.
Boat Patriot.
Something new.—James Jeratt, Jr. of Oswego county, N. Y. recently recovered \$500 of his brother Richard, for criminal conversation with his wife. A striking instance of brotherly affection.
Odd weather.—Since Sunday last, (says the Salem Observer) the weather has been constantly "dark, dull, damp, dreary, drizzling, dirty, dark, drowning, dolorous, dumpsdealing, duck and drake dripping, drenching, and doubtful."
A warning to Drunkards.—A man named West, who had frozen both feet, while intoxicated some time since, has since the operations were performed by Dr. Cornish, of Falmouth, Cape Cod. The Rev. Basil Manly, formerly of Chatham County, in this State, has received and accepted a unanimous call of the Baptist Church and Congregation in the City of Charleston, to become their Pastor.
Mr. James F. Conover, the Editor of the Cheraw Intelligencer, has sold that establishment to Mr. Mason R. Lyon, the Editor of the Pee Dee Gazette, who will unite the two papers, and has procured the assistance of gentlemen of ability to write for it.
A man by the name of O'Halloran was hung on the 3d inst. at Boston for murder, in the Jail yard, in the presence only of the Sheriff and his attendants. A similar course should generally be adopted, for public exhibitions of this revolting nature, do not deter the wicked from crime, by a shocking example of its consequences, the only argument that has been made use of in support of public executions.
A distinguished English Judge, Bailey, lately stated as the result of his long observation, that "it must be a very good jail, indeed, in which a lad did not become worse;" that "the character of a youthful offender is always materially hurt by going to jail, he having no longer the same respect for himself," and that "he may be reformed by being kept out of the jail, but not otherwise." This is testimony in favour of a House of Refuge.
Commodore Porter has gone to New-York. He is accompanied by his two little sons, who will embark for Mexico with him.
It is stated in a western paper that Desha the younger, the murderer of Baker, has been released from prison by his father, the Governor of Kentucky.
In attempting to dig a cellar last week under the frame house in German town occupied by Mr. Samuel Butler as a store, the adjoining house, a stone one, fell upon the store and buried the contents in the ruins. The loss of Mr. Butler is considerable.
The House of Delegates of Maryland, have passed by a majority of one vote, a bill appropriating \$500,000 for a Canal from Baltimore to the Potomac; \$500,000 for a Canal from Baltimore to the Susquehanna; and \$500,000 for the proposed Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.
A most interesting report has been made in the House of Representatives, by the committee on public lands, of which Mr. Strong is chairman, in favor of the expediency of appropriating one half of the proceeds of the public lands, to the support of public schools in the several States, there are 200,000,000 acres of public lands, which, at 25 cents net proceeds per acre, will make up a fund of twenty five millions of dollars for the support of common schools. The interest on this sum at 6 per cent. will be one million five hundred thousand dollars—to be divided among the States annually.
Raleigh Register.
In 1820, the whole quantity of Coal brought to Philadelphia by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, was 32,000 bushels, which the Company had a difficulty in disposing of, until the owners of rolling mills, &c. purchased it. From the above year, the company has regularly increased their supplies, and the sales have nearly doubled every year, excepting the last year (1825) when the sales increased about 2 1-2 times. Making the

total sales of the last year in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, &c. &c. 795,511 bushels, and the market not supplied.
We learn from the Delaware Gazette, that at the late sitting of the legislature of that state, a company was incorporated for the purpose of planting Mulberry trees and raising Silk Worms. The act for this purpose appoints three commissioners, in each of the counties of the state, to open books and receive subscriptions to the proposed company, the capital of which is fixed at \$20,000; but it is provided that the company shall go into operation as soon as \$3,000 shall have been subscribed and fifteen per centum of that amount paid in.
DAVENVILLE, MARCH 19.
MAIL POST.
A most singular and unfortunate circumstance has deprived us of the northern mail due here yesterday morning. On Monday evening, while the driver of the stage from Mrs. Barclay to Aversborough was drawing water at his horses, a cart came behind and frightened them, when they started and ran about four miles, to Aversborough, where, true to the influence of habit, they would have halted at the Post Office, but for a laudable endeavor made to stop them, from which they took new alarm, an into the river, which is near that place, and, after swimming to the middle, the whole stage, mail and horses, went to the bottom. One of the Messrs. Mallett happening to be near the place, immediately repaired to the spot, and made every exertion to recover the mails. Though he failed, we are happy to state that the great southern mail was found soon after, about two miles below the place where it was floating down the river, having been washed off the stage, which also was higher up the river. The mailmen's loss, (and it is not expected will be found,) is what is called the Way Mail, containing all the packages mailed south of Petersburg.
CAROLINA OBSERVER.
NEW BANKRUPT LAW.
The following is a brief outline of the new Bankrupt Law, as reported to the U. S. senate by Mr. Hayne, of S. Carolina, on the 4th ult. The whole bill occupies 7 1/2 quarto pages; and, of course, is very voluminous.
The first section declares, in substance, that any Merchant or other person engaged in commercial pursuits, who shall commit any of the acts of bankruptcy therein specified, may be declared a bankrupt. Farmers, and others, are exempt from the operation of this section.
The other sections provide for the appointment in each State, of one General Commissioner of Bankruptcy, before whom shall be conducted all questions arising under the law, with the right of appeal to the Courts of the United States, and securing a jury trial, in all cases, where it may be demanded by either party. Special commissions are authorized, in all cases where the court shall deem them necessary.
When a person is found to be a bankrupt, his whole estate is to be vested in assignees, chosen by the creditors, for the equal benefit of all the creditors. Various provisions are made, in other parts of the bill, with the object of securing to creditors the whole estate of the bankrupt. Provision is then made for the support of the bankrupt, pending the investigation, and for a final allowance to him, in proportion to the amount divided among the creditors. On its finally appearing that the bankrupt has made a fair and full surrender of his whole estate to his creditors, and has acted throughout with good faith, the bill provides for his discharge from all further liability for existing debts. A great many sections of the bill are devoted to the regulation of the proceedings of the Commissioners and Assignees; and prescribing the course to be pursued by the bankrupt and his creditors. The bill finally provides for the case of persons, other than traders, who, though exempt from the operation of the first section of the bill, are permitted, on the application of the creditors, and with their own consent, to become bankrupts.
FROM NEW ORLEANS.
By the packet ship Virginia, from New Orleans, the New-York Advocate has files of papers to the 15th ult. The Cotton Market is declining. The trade of the Mississippi is becoming brisk. The Advertiser says, "a person lately arrived, states that he counted more than three hundred flat boats, besides keels and hawgs, on their way down the Mississippi."
The latest accounts from the neighbouring Mexican ports furnish scarcely any political news. The removal of the principal merchants to Vera Cruz, and the inconveniences incident thereto, had not been without its effect upon commercial business generally, in which the transactions are said to have been of little importance of late.
There are three theatres open in New Orleans, two French and one American. There was a report that the French company, with their corps ballet, orchestra, &c. would pass the summer in New York.

Salisbury:
MARCH 28, 1836.
ON GOLD.
The attention of the people in this section of country, has of late been so much directed towards the discovery of one of the most valuable metals, that a few observations concerning its chemical properties, and an enumeration of the most obvious and certain tests by which it can be readily distinguished, may not be wholly useless or uninteresting. The utility of an enumeration of the tests and distinguishing properties of gold, will be more manifest when it is recollected, that ores of the baser metals are often mistaken for gold, by persons whose opportunities for acquiring chemical and mineralogical knowledge, have been limited. It is not our intention now to mention any new tests, but merely to give, in a compendious form, some of the most easy and practical of those hitherto discovered.
All Gold, that has ever been found in any part of the world, is in a pure and native state, and never in the state of an oxyde. It is, however, often found in mechanical mixture, with the metals and ores of platinum, silver, and copper; and with the ore of iron, &c. It is originally contained in veins of those rocks only, which are of primitive formation. Whenever it is found in another state, it has been deposited by natural explosions, and carried down in the currents of water-courses, and is contained in their beds, or in adjacent alluvial portions of the country.
The chemical characteristics of Gold, uncombined with other substances, are peculiar, and distinctly marked. They are briefly as follows: Its color is one of the most prominent characteristics; and is unlike that of every other metal. The colour in greater masses is well known; when finely pulverized, it is of a brassyish or of a bluish-green. When pure, it is almost as soft as lead. It is exceeding ductile and malleable: a grain may be drawn into a wire five hundred feet long—and it may be reduced to a lamella, of the thickness of only one two hundred thousandth of an inch.* Its specific gravity, after being melted, is 19.4; and after being hammered, it will increase to 19.65;—which is greater than that of any other metal, platinum excepted. Together with its great malleability and specific gravity, its parts, as before remarked, very strongly cohere. Von Sickingens found, by experiment, that a gold thread two feet long, and 3-10ths of a line in diameter, would support 16 1/2 lbs. without breaking. It is melted with more difficulty than silver or copper, at about 3° degrees of Wedgewood. At this heat, it shines with a sea-green colour. It is volatilized by the greatest heat of a powerful burning-glass or of an oxy-hydrogen gas, and is absorbed in nitro-muriatic acid: it is easily precipitated by a solution of green-vitriol. Quicksilver has a very great affinity for Gold; and is, therefore, frequently used to separate it from those substances with which it is mixed. [COMMUNICATED.]
*Note.—Reaumur carried 900 parts of silver with one part of gold; this mass was drawn into a wire, of which 8 feet weighed a grain; the wire was drawn to the breadth of one thirty-sixth of an inch, by which its length was increased one fourth; the thickness of the wire was the thickness of a twelve-millionth of an inch; no coarse the flattened wire with a powerful microscope, no part of the silver could be discovered.
FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
Mr. White: Your candor and impartiality, will no doubt prompt you to give a place in your paper to the following defence of persons who have been uncharitably assailed, for amusements which they esteem innocent, and in which they were prompted to engage by the most laudable motives. The dramatic form is chosen in order to furnish an analysis of the piece performed; that its style, plot, and moral, may give the lie to the slander of a "Prof. of Sobriety."
A THESPLAY.
New Comedy, in one act, called Punishment before Trial;—or, The Hair at Law treated otherwise than as the law directs.
Dramatis Personae: Prof. of Sobriety—Lord and Lady Duberly—Dick Dowlas—Zekiel and Cecily Homespon—Dr. Pangloss—Kenrick—Stedfast, and Moreland.
P. Sobriety.—(Solus, with a look of becoming gravity, and a cat-o-nine-tails in his pocket, labelled "Liberty of conscience.")—Strange that I, whose object is to destroy the stage, should thus obtrude myself upon it; and that, in a character, with all my seeming confidence, I feel I am indifferently qualified to fill. Alike strange is it, that whilst a "Prof. of Sobriety," I should use such intemperate language about persons whose motives not being known to me, I cannot duly appreciate, and whose object, perhaps laudable, they may effect by innocent means. But I have pronounced theatrical amusements, indiscriminately, to be destructive to morals, religion, liberty and virtue; and although this particular instance may be, when examined, an exception to the rule, yet having pronounced judgement, it might be discreditable to recant. Well, the torch has often silenced the tongue of eloquent opposition; and obstinacy, even in error, has often exempted a man from the appearance of defeat. Here they come.
(Enter Lord and Lady Duberly, and all those mentioned above.) You pack of demoralizing stage-players! why do you exhibit here, to lead by the nose, into the most abandoned lewdness, these respectable citizens! who, though for a long time profiting by my grave and eloquent instructions; are now prepared to give a practical illustration of their fidelity.
Lord D.—He's mad as a March hare, (aside) Why before Lawyer Ferret got me my title, I used to see plays at Gosport; and for all that, I was reckoned one of the most honestest tallow-chandlers in the whole place.
Lady D.—Don't mention tallow, my lord; how monstrous vulgar; he knows nothing of that high tone; let's retire, my lord. Mr. Sobriety, I wish you a bon repos.
Lord D.—I'll go, my lady. Odds bobs, where

is Dr. Pangloss? he would give that there fellow Latin and Greek; and mayhap, mend his coccolology.
Pangloss.—Coccology, my lord; from—
P. Sobriety.—Who have we here?
Pangloss.—Coccos malus, and logos verbum, vide Lexicon; to have is to possess, to possess is to exercise ownership; this you cannot do with me; ergo, Q. E. D. vide Euclid—hem—you have me not: you behold Dr. Pangloss, clothed with all the honors of L.L. D. and A. S. S.
P. of S.—And what part did you take against virtue, liberty and morals?
Pangloss.—In mending old Lord Duberly's lingual aberrations, I taught the young idea how to shoot—Thompson; hem. And if I danced—which report—fama volat viresque—Virgil, hem! informs me you deem criminal, the honorable Mr. Dowlas forced me into the locomotive exercise; but, "Necessitas excolet legem." I forgot where; no matter—hem. Should you want a tutor to mend your manners, and teach you subjects on which it is prudent for you to write, 300l. per annum are the terms of Peter Pangloss, L.L. D. and A. S. S.
P. of S.—You dance! Avant, you pedantic knave.
Pangloss.—I scorn to be the tutor of such a man! Monstrous fellow: monstrum horrendum infans ingens cui lumen ademptum—Virgil, hem—(retires in dignified disgust.)
Dick.—If Dr. Pangloss erred in dancing, candor prompts me to say that I am to blame. I thought the overflowing of an innocent heart might be indulged in that way. By Lawyer Latitiat, I was instructed that it was the motive that rendered an act meritorious or censurable; if so, mine could not have been of the latter character. Borne away by a false idea of splendor and style, I insulted the woman whom my feelings taught me to revere, love and protect, and alienated the friend whom, in adversity, I tried: before the same audience I recanted my errors, conciliated the friend whom stupidity prompted me to estrange; and by raising my Cecily to my fancied opulence, showed the triumph of virtuous love over the seductions of fashion and the pride of rank. Didnt I Cis?
Cecily.—Yes, that you did, Dick. And didnt I set a good example by rejecting you, with scorn, when you would have made my fortune by ruining me; and then when you repented, so I forgave you. (Aside) His eyes are so pretty and so black, and I love him so. —immoral.
Zekiel.—Do you hear me, Mr. Sobriety, if you lay a single hand on Cis, I'll give you as hearty a Castleton box on the ear, as I was going to give Dick when he was going to treat Cis badly. Odds rabbit it, didnt I turn against a dear friend when he was a villain—and relieve him and cherish him when he became an honest man again, though he got poor and I rich by the lottery?
P. of Sobriety.—Depart, you clown; you should not have taken the money out of the lottery-office, as it is immoral to spend money in that way.
Kenrick.—Och! by the powers, if this fellow hasn't swallowed a vinegar-cruet. He thinks so little of money, that perhaps he'd lend Miss Caroline some. But the Spalpeen looks as could as the Hill O'Hoath in November. I'll not let Miss Caroline come; for if he said a cross word to her, I'd lave the track of my five fingers on the face of his mother's son. Arrah, didnt I show my gratitude, when her friends (bad luck to them!) left her to perish, and I kept her above water in a sinking bark, when it was only big enough to hold one of us. Mr. Henry, who don't you spake for yourself?
H. Moreland.—On a man who condemns unheard, little impression can be made by reasoning. (Aside) Sir, (turning to P. of S.) when misapprehension between me and my friend, had given passion for a moment the abdicated seat of reason, the suggestions of friendship and gratitude stayed the arm of vengeance which would have immolated him at the shrine of mistaken honor.
P. of Sobriety.—To refrain from criminality, is no merit; therefore you are as bad as the rest.
Moreland.—To set an example of forbearance, when outrage would be esteemed meritorious by many, cannot at least be called a crime.
P. of S.—I have called it so; and surely, you would not expect of one who has so long instructed the world, to descend to the drudgery of proof. But who is this that looks so much amazed?
Stedfast.—One who pities an intolerant spirit that he despairs to cure. To err is the fate of frail mortality; but to persist in error after it is discovered, is the last mournful climax of mental obliquity. In what has passed before you, you beheld the generous effects of gratitude, the fidelity of friendship, the triumph of virtue, and the reward of honest love. And yet examples of this kind are (as you say) "productive of illness, depravity and dissipation; subversive of public liberty and happiness, destructive of true religion and morality!" And, moreover, "the pieces are saturated with profaneness, and interlarded with blasphemy!" If so, the effect you mentioned would be produced. But a charge so important, should have been sustained by something besides declamation; for declamation, however elegant, is not proof. And if I declare to the world that you are a person of a tolerant and benevolent disposition, a candid and elegant writer, and an acute logician, would they not laugh at me if I produced no other evidence of the fact than your own production? Yet on proof even worse than this, you would attempt to stigmatize young gentlemen who wish to render an innocent amusement the means of raising a fund for some benevolent and permanently useful purpose. Andiferently as I think of your reasoning powers, still I suppose you must perceive, that your premises failing, it would be superfluous to answer arguments that can only have force from their admission.
P. of S.—Press me no further, or I'll have recourse to the last argument of logicians,—and show you (pointing to the cat-o-nine-tails) that I do not carry this merely for ornament.
Stedfast.—The languid current of my blood, and the heavy locks that encircle my brow, silence the fiery suggestions of passion, and leave to reason undisturbed empire; else you alone should not appeal to that last argument of baffled sophistry. But I appeal to the audience, the most impartial tribunal for both.
P. of S.—If they decide in my favor, I am willing.
Audience.—By coming here, we applaud the object of the young gentlemen concerned; and approve the means of effecting it.
P. of S.—But as I impeach you, too, you immoral audience, I reject your interested decision.
Kenrick.—Arrah, by the powers, let us eject him—long life to the audience, I say.
Ones.—We bow, with the utmost deference, to public opinion; whilst we hear, unmoved, the barkings of individual slander. (Curtain drops.)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 15.

PANAMA MISSION.

The Senate have confirmed the nominations of Richard C. Anderson, of Kentucky, and John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, as Commissioners on the part of the United States, to attend the deliberations of the Congress of the South-American Republics, at the Isthmus of Panama. William B. Rochester, of New-York, is appointed Secretary to the Mission.

The injunction of secrecy being removed by a vote of the Senate, we are enabled to state, that the question on the expediency of the Mission was determined in the affirmative by a vote of 24 to 19. On the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Anderson, the vote was—ayes 27, noes 17. On the nomination of Mr. Sergeant, ayes 26, noes 18.

The Senate went into the consideration of Executive business at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and adjourned after two o'clock this morning.

Nat. Jour.

It has become our painful duty to announce the death of another Member of Congress, the Hon. Christopher Rankin, of the State of Mississippi. Mr. R. has been gradually sinking ever since the commencement of the session, and was able but once to take his seat in the House of Representatives.

He was a gentleman of great private and public worth.

Nat. Jour.

In the Senate, Mr. Randolph withdrew the motion made by him yesterday, requesting of the House of Representatives the copy of a bill passed by the Senate in the year 1807, "suspending the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus, for a limited time, in certain cases," and, after addressing the Senate for four hours, moved the printing of the report of a Committee of the Senate, of which Mr. Adams was Smith, a Senator from Ohio; whom a motion was made to expel from that body upon the ground of his participation in the designs of Aaron Burr. The motion was rejected, when Mr. Randolph gave notice that he should renew the motion every day, and call for the ayes and noes upon its decision.

ibid.

We understand the new Treaty with Central America, has been ratified by the Senate, and that a special messenger has arrived in New York with a copy on his way to that country.—N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Inconsistencies.—A young woman was recently committed to Bridewell, New York, for appearing in boy's apparel, at the Park Theatre. It has been asked, if it is an offence against the laws of New York for a female to appear in the boxes of a theatre in the costume of the other sex, why is it not an offence of equal magnitude to appear thus on the stage?

A few weeks ago, two men in one of the Eastern states were partially stripped, and publicly whipped in the open street, before several hundred of spectators: had they voluntarily exposed their persons in this manner, the law would have punished them. Thus wears the world.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Printer: If our late and our present Governor, disagree on the subject of Internal Improvement, well may the common people. Our Legislature appears to have greatly cooled on this subject; and this, too, at the very time when many of the states appear to be awakening to great exertions; and the General Government, stimulated by the President, seems willing to step to the very edge of the Constitution. We seem to me to resemble some balky horses, which, setting off before the others are ready, fall back at the time the others start forward, and perplex and entangle ourselves, and the rest too. Our Engineer, too, in a moody fit, throws up his appointment, because, forsooth, the dredging machine arrives the wrong part first. Well, it is to be hoped the other part will arrive sometime, and that somebody will be found who can work it; and that the sand bars at the mouth of Cape Fear will be so far removed, that real improvement will be brought nearer, at one point, at least, although it should still be at a greater distance every where else, than ever. In fact, the deepening the channel there is a momentous business, not only to those immediately to be benefited by such a measure, but also to the cause of internal improvement in the state. If this fails, the struggle will nearly cease. Yet I think we may well hope to see the Catawba made navigable to the line of the State, by our sister, South Carolina. If she completes the Canal round Rocky Mount, we will then unquestionably devise some method of removing the small obstructions that remain in our state. I fear it will be a long time yet (to resume the figure) before we draw on evenly with, and ahead of, our fellows. But the time will come, when we shall avail ourselves of our natural advantages: when our idle Rivers shall subserve the purpose of our enterprising citizens; and well-constructed Roads shall facilitate the transportation of our surplus produce. It is a subject in which all classes of citizens are interested; and none more so than

A FARMER.

SALISBURY, MARCH 9, 1826.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

The bill to authorize a subscription on the part of the United States, of \$150,000, to the Dismal Swamp Canal, has passed the U. S. House of Representatives by a large majority. This canal connects the Albemarle Sound in this state, with the Chesapeake Bay; and is about 23 miles in extent, one half of which is in North-Carolina. The company that cut the canal, was incorporated a number of years since, by the Legislatures of Virginia and North-Carolina; and the canal has been in use for 12 or 13 years, for common sized canal boats. The plan now contemplated, is to enlarge it so as to make a passage for all vessels that navigate Albemarle Sound; and thus form a link in the grand chain of coastwise canals prosecuting by the general government. This would render the Dismal Swamp Canal of immense importance to the country in general, and more particularly to our own state. To that part of North-Carolina drained by the streams entering into Albemarle, the advantages of the canal, when enlarged, will be incalculable.

Such being the fact, it is with a mixture of surprise and mortification, that we perceive, by looking over the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, that six of the members from North-Carolina voted against the measure! Messrs. Conner, Edwards, Long, Mangum, McNeill, and Williams, voted against; and Messrs. Alston, Bryan, Carson, Holmes, Saunders, and Sawyer, voted for the bill. Mr. Hines was not in the house when the vote was taken; had he been there, it is expected he would have voted for the bill,—making a bare majority of our delegation, in favor of granting one poor boon to their own state. From what motive the six named members acted, in opposing the vital interest of their constituents, as well as that of the state, we cannot divine. It is plain there was no constitutional question involved in the measure. We are pleased to see the names of Gen. Saunders, Gov. Holmes, Mr. Carson, Mr. Bryan, &c. recorded in favor of the measure. We sincerely hope that scruples of a certain kind, will never operate to prevent them from supporting measures which are manifestly for the honor and benefit of their own state.

CAUTION TO PARENTS.

It is stated in the Indiana Intelligencer, of the 25th ult. that a child of Mr. John Fry, about two months old, living in the county where that paper is printed, was killed in bed, during the night, while lying with its parents, by having its temples and face partly eaten away by Norway rats! During the night, the child was heard to cry. Mr. Fry, "half asleep and half awake," reached to it, felt its feet to be cold, drew the cover over them, and went to sleep again; in the morning, when the mother awoke, she was shocked to find her child a lifeless corpse! Its face, temples, and head, were found to be considerably eaten away, by (as there was no doubt) Norway rats, as a negro boy heard them running away during the night. The Norway rat is most generally found on board ships, but not unfrequently in stores and houses; and we think we have seen some of the species in Salisbury,—and although those about here may not be of that ravenous kind which attack human beings, yet it might be prudent for parents to guard against their depredations.

AN AFFECTIONATE WIFE.

It appears from a London paper, that a man lately died in that city, whose wife and family were too poor to afford the corpse a decent burial; a friend, in consequence, set on foot a subscription to defray the expenses of the funeral; but when this friend returned, the body was missing—on inquiry of the widow where it was, she replied, that, as "she was too poor to bury her poor husband's body, and as the soul was 'out of harm's way,' she thought she would make the most of her poor Jacky,—and an anatomist having offered her four guineas for his dead body, she thought she might as well let him go!"

In the Milton Gazette, of the 16th inst. the Editor acknowledges the receipt of a "good large piece of wedding cake," as a fee for publishing the marriage of a "blooming couple" near that place;—and, while feasting on the delicious morsel, he received an invitation to another wedding—thus verifying the old adage, that "one wedding makes haste for another." However cynicks may decry the modern rage for being "in fashion," we think but few of them can reconcile it with common civility, to attempt putting a limit to the prevalence of the above mentioned fashion, of sending the printer a fee for publishing weddings,—or of even sending him an invitation! It tends to promote sociability;—and, moreover, it is an equitable consideration for services rendered;—for why should a wedding be advertised gratis, more than any thing else, which the parties are anxious the world should be made acquainted with? It would, to be sure, be ungallant in us to refuse so reasonable a request as the publication of the nuptials of our friends; yet it would be very un-neighborly in them to refuse (or even omit) to send us so small a remuneration for our services, as a slice of wedding cake! Printers like good things, as well as other folks.

THE MAIL ROBBERY.

We are informed, (says the Baltimore American of the 14th,) that one of the mail drivers who had been arrested on

suspicion of being concerned in the late mail robbery, has confessed the crime, and also the whole arrangements by which the robbery was committed. It appears that four persons were concerned, two drivers and two others. On the day of the robbery, the drivers and one of the accomplices sat on the front of the stage, the mail bag being under their feet. They unlocked the portmanteau, cut open the letter bag, and as the stage proceeded, they dropped on the road such letters as they supposed of value. The fourth accomplice, being on horse back behind the stage, took up the dropped letters and put them into a bag provided for the purpose. When approaching a house where the stage stopped, the portmanteau was locked, and all things appeared secure. The whole transaction took place between Philadelphia and New Port, in Delaware.

It is stated, in the Knoxville Enquirer, of the 8th inst. that a very destructive flood occurred there the week before. Immense damage was done to farmers, and others, on the Holston and Clinch rivers. One hundred thousand dollars damage, at least, it is calculated, was sustained in East Tennessee alone.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

The news from Europe is of great interest. It is beyond doubt, that Nicholas has succeeded to the throne of the Czars over his elder brother Constantine, and that the event led to the insurrection of 2000 of the guards in St. Petersburg, though it was suppressed without great difficulty. Constantine is at Warsaw, and has for some time governed those provinces of the Russian Empire, dismembered from ancient Poland. The time, perhaps, is at hand, when Poland under the auspices of this event, and led by a Russian Prince, may seek to reestablish her independence as a separate state.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

The ship Richmond, which arrived at Norfolk on the 9th inst. brought London papers to the 17th January, extracts from which are given in the Norfolk Beacon of the 10th inst.

It appears now to be put beyond a doubt, that Constantine has abdicated the throne of Russia. The official documents relating to the abdication are said to have reached London. A series of official documents from St. Petersburg, published in the Berlin Gazette, attest the resignation of Constantine, and his accession of his brother under the title of Nicholas I. It was the general impression at London, that had Constantine remained Emperor of Russia, he would have marched an army into Turkey. Nicholas will, it is conjectured, pursue the same policy which the late Emperor did.

The following extracts contain all the further political information from Russia that we find.

PARIS, JAN. 13.

When the Proclamation of Constantine was known at Paris, the Russian Ambassador hastened to call together all persons of his nation, to make them take the oath to the new Emperor. Now that the Proclamation of Nicholas is known, in a manner equally official, people are astonished that the Russian Ambassador has not caused a new oath to be taken to that Prince. It seems that experience has rendered him circumspect, and that the aspect of affairs makes him feel that there might be danger in being in too great a hurry.—*Courier Francais.*

JAN. 13.

If we may believe letters from Frankfurt, the events which have taken place at St. Petersburg, were much more serious than the Berlin Journals represent.

ODessa, DEC. 25.

All the military and civil authorities here have to-day taken the oath of allegiance to the Emperor Constantine. The numerous Greeks residing here are delighted at the accession of the Emperor, whose name they consider as a good omen; but persons who pretend to be acquainted with the Court, and the persons about the Emperor Constantine, affirm that when Grand Duke he fully approved the system pursued by his late brother.

JAN. 14.

Without waiting for Constantine's answer to the message announcing the oaths of the Imperial Princes, the Grand Duke Nicholas was proclaimed Emperor on the 12th of December. To him the soldiers, who a few days before had sworn fealty to Constantine, were required to swear obedience. Some obeyed, others refused, and bloodshed ensued. Of which side are the rebels? the question is not doubtful; but in Russia force will decide. Why did they not wait for Constantine's answer? What will be the consequence of confiding in the events at Petersburg, when Constantine was proclaimed at Warsaw. Why is this silence as to what has passed at the Court of Constantine? We have news from Petersburg, why not from Warsaw? This silence is terrific! What a futurity does it abode to Russia—to Europe.—*Jurnal des Debats.*

The English papers are filled with details copied from the French Gazettes, of the life, character, public services and funeral obsequies of Gen. Foy, late of the French Chamber of Deputies.

If we can rely upon the fidelity of these accounts, the gallant General must by the

consistency of his political conduct, the brilliancy of his parliamentary eloquence and the courageous resignation of his last moments, have made a deeper impression on his fellow citizens than any public man since the Restoration. A hundred thousand persons are said to have assembled to witness his funeral.

MR. JEFFERSON.

A Rhode Island paper, in reference to the proposed lottery for the relief of Mr. Jefferson, suggests that it would be well to issue a scheme of 500,000 tickets, at one dollar each, and that they be distributed in each state, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, that all parts of the Union, and every class of people may equally share in contributing to the relief of the great author of the Declaration of our Independence.

A debtor in jail at Cornwall, Upper Canada, fired the prison and burnt it down, and thus released himself.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

WASHINGTON CITY, FEB. 23.

The Anniversary of the Natal Day of Washington, was duly observed in the City. In the evening a splendid subscription Ball was held at Carusi's Assembly Room, which was numerous and fashionably attended. Among the company present, was the President and Vice President of the United States, most of the Heads of Department, a number of Senators and Representatives in Congress, Foreign Ministers, and other distinguished personages. Of the Ladies, it is hardly necessary to say, there was a brilliant assemblage.

Nat. In.

It is stated in a Canada paper, that two children were frozen to death while accompanying their parents. This was on the 31st January, which was thought to be the coldest day ever experienced in that latitude.

STAMMERING.

We noticed some days ago, says the New York Advocate, the advertisement of Mrs. Leigh, 22 Gold street, who promised to cure impediments of speech, or stammering, a most painful and unpleasant affliction; and in proof of the efficacy of her system, we have witnessed an extraordinary instance of cure. A young gentleman arrived in this city on Thursday from Fredericksburg, Va. sent by his parents to be cured of a most obstinate stammering. He called on Mrs. Leigh on Friday, and on Saturday remained five hours with her, taking the usual lessons; his speech is now clear, smooth and free from the least impediment. He assured us he could not read, and could not scarcely speak, from guttural difficulty and spasmodic affection. He could not utter his name, to be placed on the way bill, and was compelled to point to it on his trunk; he now reads fluently and speaks without hesitation, and after a few hours instruction. We also conversed with two ladies who had been relieved from a similar affliction in the course of eight or ten days' practice, and whose speech was freed from impediment. Such well attested cases should be publicly known for the benefit of the many ladies and gentlemen, who are deprived of the charms of conversation, or injured in business, by such painful obstructions—no time should be lost in applying to this lady, who is well informed and respectable.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, March 15.

Cotton, 10 a 10½; flour, fine, scarce, 5½; superfine 6; wheat, \$1 a 1 25; whiskey, 40 to 42½; peach brandy, 30 a 60; apple do. 60; corn, 90 to 100; bacon, 7½; salt, Turks Island, 70 a 75 per bush.; molasses, 35 a 40; sugar, muscovado, 10 a 11½; coffee, prime green, 21 25; 2d and 3d quality, 15 a 18; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 75; tallow, 10 a 11; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ a 6, pr. 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, 5 a 6; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt. Observer.

CHARLESTON PRICES, March 13.

Cotton, S. Island, 40 a 50; stained do. 18 Maine and Santee, 30 a 37 cts.; short staple, 11 a 12 cents; Whiskey, 31 a 32 cents; Bacon, 9; Hams, 10½ to 11; Lard, 8 a 9; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch.) 24; Coffee, Prime Green, 18½ a 19 Inf. to good, 14 to 18 cents.

Cottons.—Uplands are heavy, although a decline of about half a cent in the pound has been submitted to, since the receipt of advices from Liverpool to the 12th January. The principal sales are at 11 to 12 cents.

Courier.

CHERAW, MARCH 14.

Cotton is still coming in, in limited quantities; we quote it at 11 a 11 50 and buyers anxious to purchase.—Plum 7 50 a 8, and Corn and Corn Meal, 1 a 1 20—Bacon 10—Sugar 10 a 12—Coffee 18 a 22—Molasses 40 a 42.

Pee Dee Gazette.

Married.

In this county, on the 23d ult. by Joseph Hanes, Esq. Mr. Jeremiah Potts, to Miss Polly Foster.

In Surry, on the 1st inst. Mr. Paschall Rowzee, of Howan, to Miss Matilda Williams, of Surry.

On the 23 inst. by the Rev. John M. Irwin, Capt. Andrew M. Adams, to Miss Phoebe Rounsaville, daughter of Mr. John Rounsaville. Also the same day, by the same, Capt. Isaac F. Alexander to Miss Mary King, daughter of Capt. Andrew King,—all of Ireddell county.

To the Public.

IT has become absolutely necessary to state, in this public manner, that for some years past, and at this time, various unfounded reports, both as to my mind and my motives, have been ingeniously propagated, to my great injury,—preventing me from the judicious management of my own affairs, and keeping me out of employment, whereby I could make a decent support.

JOHN TRAVIS.

Salisbury, March 22d. 1826.

Estate of Charles Biles.

ALL persons who have any claims against the estate of Charles Biles, dec'd. are desired to present them to the administrators, without delay, properly attested for liquidation,—or, in default of so doing, they will be barred a recovery: And all persons who yet stand indebted to said estate, will please come forward forthwith, and close their accounts, by cash or approved notes,—as the administrators are anxious to settle up the estate immediately.

ALFRED J. LEMLEY, J.

March 27, 1826.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

Napoleon,

WILL stand the coming season, at Mr. Thomas M'Neely's stable, in Mocksville, Rowan county, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; and at Mr. Thomas Oake's, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, in each week, alternately; at the very reduced price of eight dollars the season; five dollars the single leap; and twelve dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, provided the property of the mare is not changed. The season will commence on the 10th of March, and continue until the 20th of July. He will be found constantly at his stands, except when taken to be shown at public places, of which due notice will be given to customers. His pedigree and reputation will be illustrated in hand-bills.

JOHN MARCH,

M. BROWN,

March 25, 1826.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN JACK

Don Pizarro,

WILL stand the coming season, at Mr. Thomas M'Neely's stable, in Mocksville, Rowan county, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; and at Mr. Thomas Oake's, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, in each week, alternately; at the very reduced price of eight dollars the season; five dollars the single leap; and twelve dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, provided the property of the mare is not changed. The season will commence on the 10th of March, and continue until the 20th of July. He will be found constantly at his stands, except when taken to be shown at public places, of which due notice will be given to customers. His pedigree and reputation will be illustrated in hand-bills.

JOHN MARCH,

M. BROWN,

March 17, 1826.

Rowan Agricultural Society.

BY the constitution of the society, its semi-annual or spring meeting, takes place on the last Thursday of March, which is the 30th day of that month. The meeting will be held in the Court-House, precisely at the hour of 11 o'clock. It is earnestly hoped, that all the members who have the success of the society at heart, will punctually attend. The Farmers of Rowan, are generally invited to come forward on the occasion, and join an institution, which has in view the improvement of the farming interest.

JNO. BEARD, Jun. Secy.

Feb'y. 1st, 1826. 603

NEW STORE.

IN LEXINGTON, N. CAROLINA.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, in the Mercantile business, under the firm of Brown & Hunt, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson county, respectfully inform the public, that they are now opening a choice selection of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Which they intend selling at a small profit.—Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine prices, and judge for themselves.

MICHAEL BROWN,

ANDREW HUNT.

NEW STORE.

GEORGE W. BROWN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he is now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, &c.

which he intends selling at a small profit, FOR CASH ONLY. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1825. 82

A Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.

ITION whereon Thos. Snoddy, Esq. formerly lived, in the county of Ireddell, N. C. living on Elk Shoal Creek, containing something over 700 acres, of as good a quality as any, without exception, in the upper part of said county. There is on it, a good dwelling-house and Kitchen, a large new barn, with other necessary buildings. The purchaser may have a reasonable credit, by giving approved obligations for the payment. It is not deemed necessary to give any further description of the land, as the purchaser would, no doubt, wish to view it before buying. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, at the post-office at Willough's mills, Lincoln county, N. Carolina.

JOHN WILFONG, Sen.

Feb. 15, 1826. 1211

Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lots in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of Land, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining; in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Ireddell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy.

July 13, 1825. ROBERT WORKE.

Yadkin Navigation Company.

A General meeting of the stockholders of this company, will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the town of Salisbury, on the Thursday of Rowan Superior Court, being the 13th day of April next.

A. D. MURPHEY, Pres't.

March 7th, 1826. 414

ALL persons indebted to the firm of *West & Brown*, are invited to come forward and make settlement with them, as they wish to close their books. **WEST & BROWN:**
Solicitors, London, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.